



EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES



SELECTED FIGURES

National accounts



STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EEC NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
IN TWELVE TABLES
AND
SIX GRAPHS

*

L I S T O F T A B L E S

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TABLE II	: Volume indices of gross national product (1958=100), 1957-1966: EEC - United Kingdom - USA - Japan.
TABLE III	: Gross national product of the six EEC countries, 1957 - 1966: in national currencies.
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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS describe the economic phenomena which make up the life of public institutions, private enterprises and even individuals. These phenomena are known as income and expenditure, production and consumption, lending and borrowing, investment and saving, sales and purchases, taxes and subsidies.

National accounts provide a framework which makes it possible to compare these flows with one another and measure their mutual relations.

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For further details, the reader is referred to the Statistical Office's publication entitled:

"National Accounts 1957 - 1966 -
Balances of Payments 1962 - 1966"

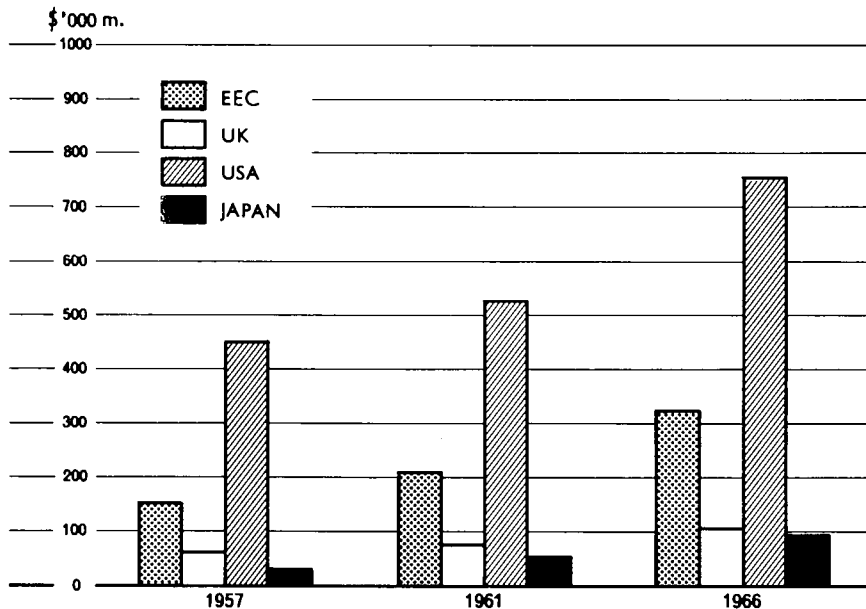
The GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) is the total figure (aggregate) which is used to measure the economic performance of a given country in one year.

It can be said to do so with a margin of error of about 5%.

It is described as GROSS because the value of depreciation is not deducted from the product. In other words, depreciation is not for this purpose regarded as a production cost.

It is shown at MARKET PRICES, simply because all transactions are expressed in the prices at which they are effected.

The GRAPH below shows, for three different years, the respective positions of the gross national products of the EEC, the United Kingdom (UK), the United States (USA) and Japan. In 1966, the EEC's GNP was three times as large as that of the United Kingdom or Japan, but less than half as large as that of the United States (exactly 43%).



The figures are given on the following page.

T A B L E I

DEVELOPMENTS 1957-1966

-EEC

- UNITED KINGDOM

- USA

- JAPAN

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

- at market prices

- current values converted into dollars
at current rates of exchange

\$ '000 m.

<u>Year</u>	<u>EEC</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
1957	<u>150,4</u> (a)	62,3	447,9	30,8
1958	<u>157,9</u> (a)	65,3	455,0	31,4
1959	<u>167,3</u> (a)	68,2	491,2	35,6
1960	<u>188,8</u>	72,4	511,4	42,6
1961	<u>203,2</u>	77,2	528,6	51,5
1962	<u>230,8</u>	81,2	569,1	57,9
1963	<u>253,3</u>	85,9	599,7	65,3
1964	<u>279,4</u>	92,8	642,8	76,4
1965	<u>301,5</u>	99,6	695,5	84,2
1966	<u>322,7</u>	105,1	756,5	96,4

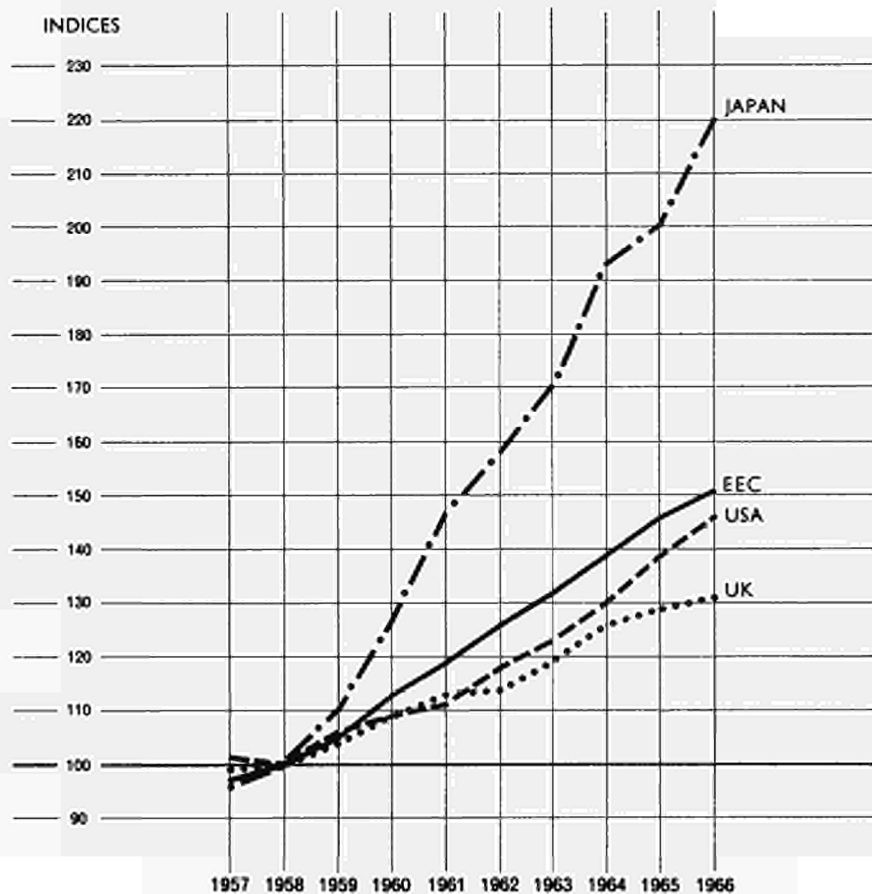
(a) Excluding the Saar and West Berlin. Without these two areas, the GNP for 1960 amounted to \$ 184,7 thousand million.

The GRAPH below

shows how the gross national products of the EEC, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan developed from 1957 to 1966, using indices with 1956 as 100. The effects of price changes have as far as possible been eliminated.

Since 1958:

- Japan's GNP has more than doubled,
- the GNPs of the EEC and the United States have increased by one half,
- the United Kingdom's GNP has risen by 30%.



The figures are given on the following page.

T A B L E II

DEVELOPMENTS 1957-1966

-EEC

- UNITED KINGDOM

- USA

- JAPAN

VOLUME INDICES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1958=100)

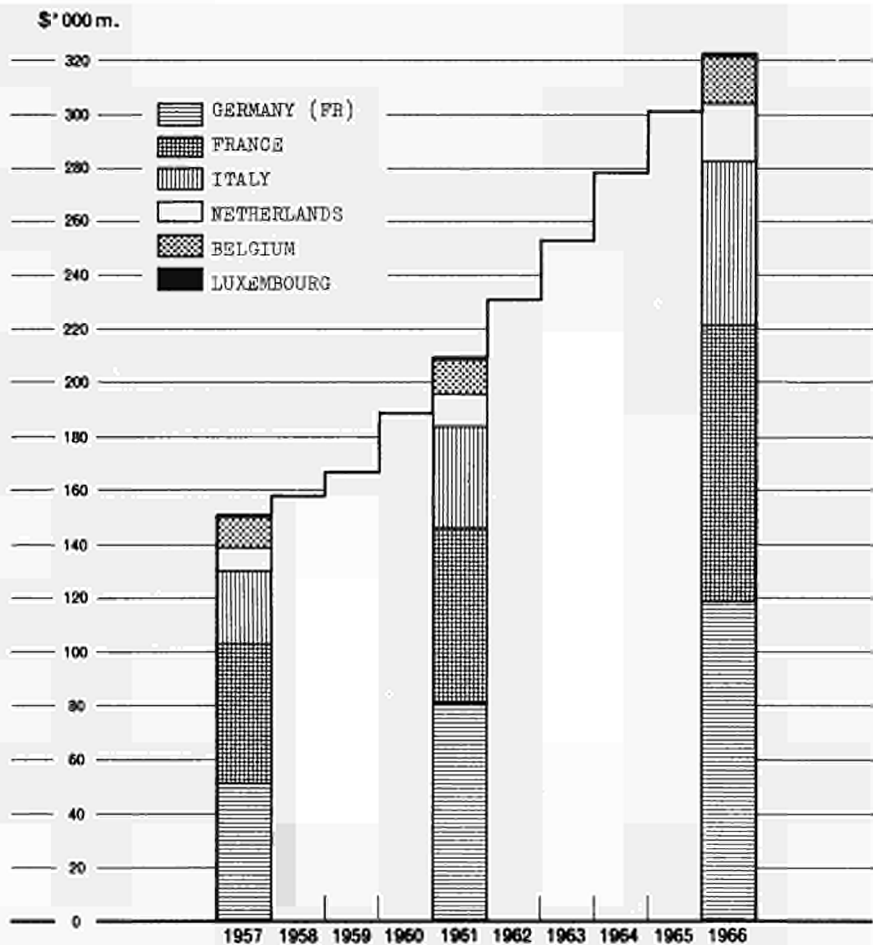
showing the development of GNP in real terms, i.e. eliminating that part of the increase which is attributable to price changes.

<u>Year</u>	<u>EEC</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>Japan</u>
1957	97	99	101	96
1958	100	100	100	100
1959	105	104	106	110
1960	113	109	109	127
1961	120	113	111	147
1962	126	114	118	158
1963	132	119	123	170
1964	139	126	130	193
1965	146	129	138	200
1966	152	131	146	220

The GRAPH below

shows three stages in the gross national products of the six EEC countries, expressed in thousands of millions of dollars at current prices.

From 1957 to 1966, the share of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Community's total product increased slightly, while the shares of France and Belgium declined.



The figures in national currencies are given on the following page.

T A B L E III

DEVELOPMENTS 1957-1966

- THE SIX COUNTRIES

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

- at current market prices

- in national currencies.

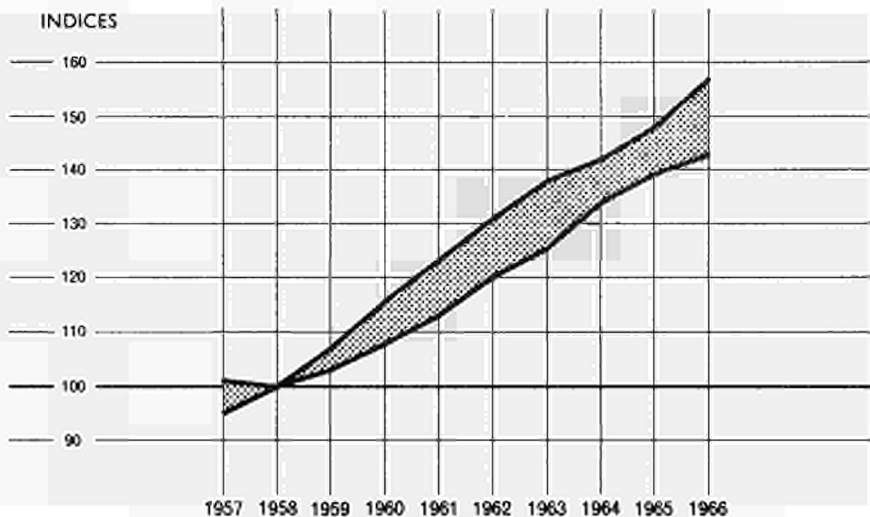
Year	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg
	DM '000 million	FF '000 million	Lit. '000 million	Fl.million	Bfrs.'000 million	Lfrs. million
1957	216,30 (a)	213,00	17 081	35 364	519,2	21 935
1958	231,50 (a)	244,71	18 340	35 930	522,7	21 810
1959	250,90 (a)	267,38	19 437	38 443	537,8	22 482
1960	296,80	296,22	21 071	42 732	572,6	24 689
1961	326,20	319,69	23 363	46 288	606,1	25 340
1962	354,50	356,29	26 330	48 517	648,0	25 796
1963	377,60	395,97	30 193	52 858	695,4	27 496
1964	413,80	435,24	33 077	62 154	779,2	31 596
1965	450,60	464,72	35 575	68 990	847,4	.
1966	478,30	500,53	38 397	75 140	906,4	.

(a) Excluding the Saar and West Berlin. Without these two areas, the GNP for 1960 amounted to DM 279,80 thousand million.

The GRAPH below

shows the limits between which the gross national products of the six EEC countries moved from 1957 to 1966.

The area between these limits is fairly narrow; this indicates that economic development has been comparable in all six countries.



T A B L E IV

DEVELOPMENTS 1957-1966

- THE SIX EEC COUNTRIES

VOLUME INDICES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1958=100)

showing the development of GNP in real terms,
i.e. eliminating that part of the increase which is attributable to
price changes.

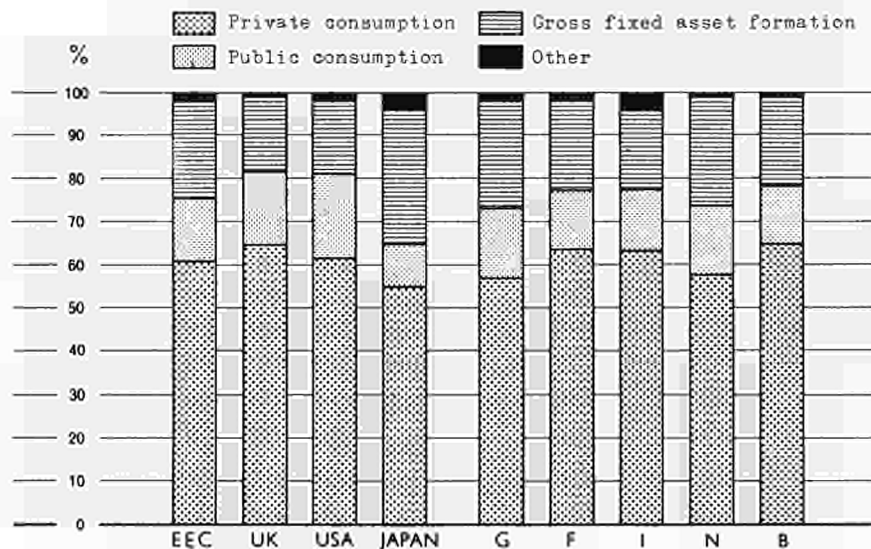
<u>Year</u>	<u>Germany(FR)</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>Luxembourg</u>
1957	97	97	95	100	101	.
1958	100	100	100	100	100	.
1959	107	103	107	105	103	.
1960	116	111	114	115	108	.
1961	123	115	123	119	113	.
1962	128	124	131	123	120	.
1963	132	130	138	128	125	.
1964	141	137	142	140	134	.
1965	148	144	148	147	139	.
1966	152	151	157	151	143	.

The total output of the nation is in part consumed by households and by the Government in the form of PRIVATE CONSUMPTION and PUBLIC CONSUMPTION.

The total output of the nation also serves to increase the structures, installations and equipment used for production (GROSS FIXED ASSET FORMATION).

As supply and demand are not fully adjusted to each other, a correction must be made in order to allow for changes in the stocks held by enterprises; these may consist of raw materials, semi-finished goods or finished goods. In addition, a further correction is necessary in order to add exports and subtract imports. If, for any particular country, columns 1, 2 and 3 in the following table are added together, they do not give the GNP (column 4), because the corrections for stocks and external trade are not shown in this table.

The GRAPH below shows the breakdown for 1966 in %.



T A B L E V

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT MARKET PRICES - 1966

\$ '000

	Private consumption (1)	Public consumption (2)	Gross fixed asset formation (3)	Gross national product at market prices (4)
EEC	196,2	47,2	73,4	322,7
UK	67,3	17,9	18,5	105,1
USA	467,9	144,5	128,5	756,5
JAPAN	53,2	9,2	30,2	96,4
Germany (FR)	68,3	18,9	30,5	119,6
France	64,9	13,6	22,2	101,9
Italy	38,8	8,9	11,3	61,5
Netherlands	12,0	3,3	5,3	20,8
Belgium	11,8	2,4	3,9	18,2
Luxembourg	(0,4)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,7)

T A B L E VI

DEVELOPMENTS 1957 - 1966

EEC - UNITED KINGDOM - USA - JAPAN

VOLUME INDICES OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION,
PUBLIC CONSUMPTION AND GROSS FIXED ASSET FORMATION (1958=100)

	Private consumption				Public consumption				Gross fixed asset formation			
	EEC	UK	USA	JAPAN	EEC	UK	USA	JAPAN	EEC	UK	USA	JAPAN
1957	97	99	99	93	98	102	98	91	97	99	105	98
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	104	105	106	108	106	102	101	102	109	108	109	114
1960	110	109	109	118	112	104	102	106	120	118	108	153
1961	117	111	111	130	118	108	108	113	132	130	107	196
1962	124	114	117	143	127	112	115	126	141	129	116	212
1963	132	119	122	156	134	113	118	135	149	131	121	222
1964	138	124	129	172	136	115	120	149	162	154	129	255
1965	144	126	137	183	144	118	123	152	167	160	140	260
1966	150	128	144	197	148	122	138	160	172	161	146	284

In ten years:

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION doubled in Japan, rose by 50% in the EEC and the United States, and by 30% in the United Kingdom;

GROSS FIXED ASSET FORMATION increased by 18% in Japan, by 70% in the EEC as a whole, by 60% in the United Kingdom and by 40% in the United States.

T A B L E VII

DEVELOPMENTS 1957-1966

- THE SIX EEC COUNTRIES

VOLUME INDICES OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

PUBLIC CONSUMPTION AND GROSS FIXED ASSET FORMATION

(1958=100)

Year	Private consumption					
	G	F	I	N	B	L
1957	96	99	96	100	101	.
1961	120	114	119	118	110	.
1965	146	141	146	155	130	.
1966	151	148	155	159	133	.

In ten years, private consumption rose by 60% in three countries, in France by 50% and in Belgium by 30%.

Year	Public consumption					
	G	F	I	N	B	L
1957	93	104	95	105	93	.
1961	126	113	114	110	113	.
1965	160	133	135	126	152	.
1966	163	137	140	130	162	.

In ten years, gross fixed asset formation in Germany increased by 90%, in France by 80%, in Belgium and the Netherlands by 65%, and in Italy by 50%.

Year	Gross fixed asset formation					
	G	F	I	N	B	L
1957	94	95	98	115	107	.
1961	137	121	138	133	137	.
1965	178	165	142	177	168	.
1966	179	175	147	188	178	.

The table opposite

shows a good overall structural homogeneity in the various groups of activity in the six EEC countries; manufacturing industry plays the pre-dominant part, accounting for about one third of the gross domestic product. If the activities are grouped under the headings of agriculture (line 1), industry (lines 2, 3, 4, 5) and services (lines 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12), it can be seen that Italy is the most agricultural country, Germany the highly industrialized, and Belgium the richest in services.

%

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg
AGRICULTURE	4,2	7,3	11,1	7,5	5,1	.
INDUSTRY	50,8	46,3	42,5	43,0	40,6	.
SERVICES	<u>45,0</u>	<u>46,4</u>	<u>46,4</u>	<u>49,5</u>	<u>54,3</u>	.
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	

*

As the concepts and nomenclature used in the six EEC countries have not yet been fully harmonized, the above results are not entirely comparable. There are therefore a large number of footnotes to Tables VIII and IX. These footnotes are to be found on page 16.

T A B L E V I I I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

1966

This table shows the shares of individual industries in the gross domestic product at market prices. The domestic product is the result of economic activities pursued within the country. The national product, on the other hand, also includes net incomes from abroad.

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands (1964)	Belgium	Luxembourg
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,2	7,3(b)	11,1(c)	7,5	5,1	.
2. Mining and quarrying	(2,0)(a)	1,3(a)	0,7	1,3	1,5	.
3. Manufacturing	40,4 (a)	34,5(c)	31,5(e)	32,4	30,2 (h)	.
4. Construction	7,6	8,8	7,4	7,2	7,0	.
5. Electricity, gas and water	(1,9)	1,7	2,9	2,1	1,9 (h)	.
6. Transportation and communication	6,1	4,8	5,7	8,0	6,8 (i)	.
7. Wholesale and retail trade	13,3	11,1	10,0	12,2	12,4 (h)	.
8. Banking and insurance	3,5	2,6(d)	5,0	2,8	3,4	.
9. Ownership of dwellings	3,8	4,0	4,8	3,0	5,7	.
10. Other services	8,2	12,6(d)	7,6 (f)	8,8 (g)	11,9(g)(i)	.
11. General government	9,0	9,0(d)	11,4 (f)	11,5 (g)	10,3(g)	.
12. Import duties(j)	-	2,3	1,9	3,2	3,8	.
13. T O T A L	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	.

For footnotes, see next page

In the developments which characterize the period from 1958 to 1966, the greatest decline was in agriculture and in mining; the sharpest expansion was in electricity, banking and insurance.

The figures given apply to the Community as a whole. The figures on the next page make it possible to follow the development of each industry group in each country.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLES VIII AND IX

- (a) Quarrying is included in item 3.
- (b) Including the production of wine, excluding fishing.
- (c) Excluding the production of wine, including fishing and quarrying.
- (d) Insurance brokers and most public hospitals and clinics are included in item 10.
- (e) The production of wine and olive oil is included in item 1.
- (f) Public hospitals and clinics are included in item 10.
- (g) Public hospitals and clinics are included in item 10, and state-financed education in item 11.
- (h) The production of gas and trade in meat, bread, cakes and cars are included in item 3.
- (i) Radio and television services are included in item 6.
- (j) For Germany, already included in the previous items.
- (k) Gross domestic product at factor cost.

T A B L E IX

VOLUME INDICES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
(1958=100)- 1966

(For Italy, the indices refer to the domestic product at factor cost.
This is obtained by deducting indirect taxes from the gross domestic product at
market prices and adding subsidies.)

	Germany (FR)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxem- bourg
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110	126(b)	112(e)	115	92	.
2. Mining and quarrying	(108)(a)	115(a)	130	} 171	76	.
3. Manufacturing	167 (a)	154(c)	196(e)		167(h)	.
4. Construction	156	173	126		144	.
5. Electricity, gas and water	(159)	199	205		177(h)	.
6. Transportation and communication	137	145	163	143	139(i)	.
7. Wholesale and retail trade	156	152	149	} 164	137(h)	.
8. Banking and insurance	167	142(d)	205		187	.
9. Ownership of dwellings	174	141	127		110	.
0. Other services	127	154(d)	137(f)	120(g)	126(g)(i).	.
1. General government	145	122(d)	131(f)	120(g)	162(g)	.
3. Gross domestic product at market prices	152	150	153(k)	152	143	.

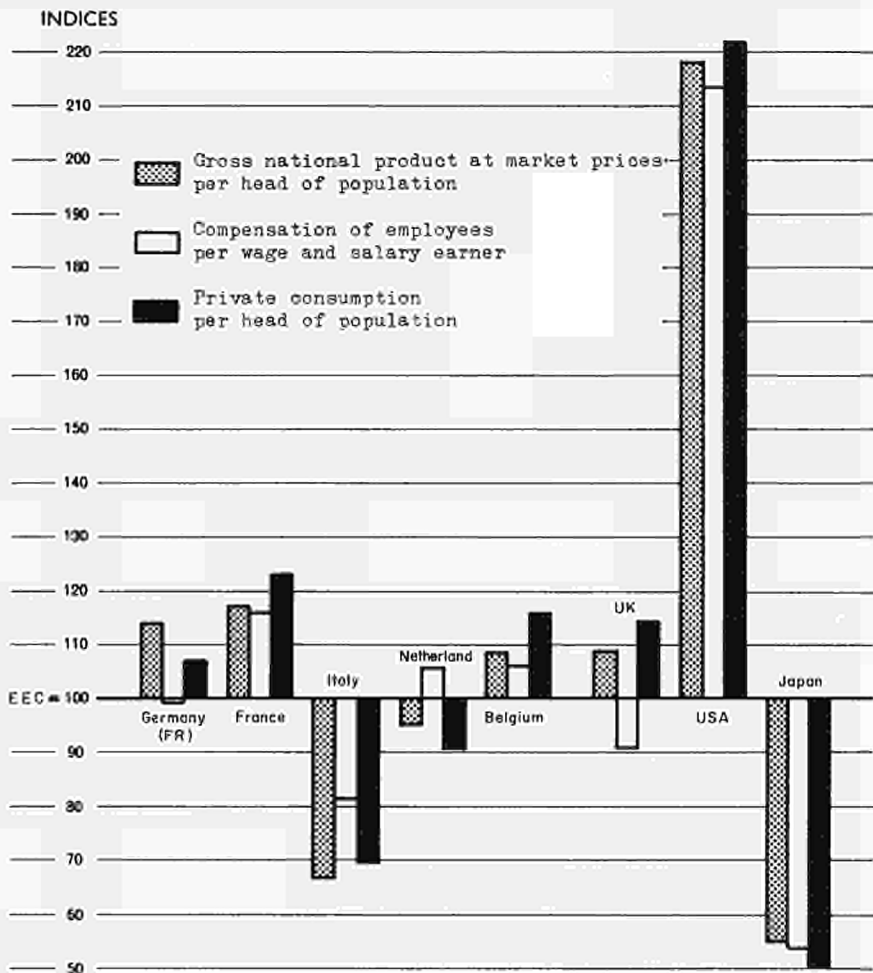
The GRAPH below

shows the relative position of the individual countries for:

- GNP per head of population,
- compensation of employees per wage and salary earner,
- private consumption per head of population,

in 1966, where the EEC as a whole = 100.

The three items are relatively similar for each country. The United States achieves twice the level of the EEC, and Japan half. Of the Common Market countries, Italy is the least well placed.



T A B L E X

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES - PER HEAD OF POPULATION

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES - PER WAGE AND SALARY EARNER

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION - PER HEAD OF POPULATION

1966

DOLLARS

	GNP per head of population	Compensation of employees per wage and salary earner	Private consumption per head of popu- lation
GERMANY (FR)	2 004	2 779	1 145
FRANCE	2 063	3 303	1 314
ITALY	1 184	2 328	746
NETHERLANDS	1 668	3 015	965
BELGIUM	1 909	3 029	1 240
LUXEMBOURG	(2 027)	.	(1 284)
EEC	1 760	2 850	1 070
UNITED KINGDOM	1 914	2 590	1 226
U.S.A.	3 842	6 090	2 376
JAPAN	975	1 539	537

Production is the result of the combined activity of enterprises, employers, engineers, manual and white-collar workers, of industrialists and farmers, of manufacturers of goods and suppliers of services, of manpower and of persons who provide money.

But none of these people is prepared to take part in this overall activity for nothing. All work, of whatever kind, deserves its reward: profits for enterprises and employers, salaries for engineers, wages for workers, interest for those who provide money.

The total of all these sums received and acquired forms the aggregate INCOME of all those involved in production.

The NATIONAL INCOME is obtained by deducting depreciation and indirect taxation (less subsidies) from the GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT. The page opposite shows the breakdown of national income by broad categories of recipient.

Taken overall, incomes from employment increases quite considerably between 1957 and 1966 in all countries, while the proportion accounted for by personal incomes from property and entrepreneurship and by corporations went down. The share received by employees is lowest in Italy (59.1% in 1966).

T A B L E X I

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL INCOME IN 1957 AND IN 1966

	%					
	Germany (FR)		France		Italy	
	1957 ^(a)	1966	1957	1966	1957	1966
Compensation of employees	59,7	→ 67,0	58,6	→ 65,1	52,5	→ 59,1
Personal incomes from property and entrepreneurship	31,9	→ 27,1	36,0	→ 30,9	48,0	35,7
Share of corporations	6,5	→ 4,4	6,4	→ 4,6		5,1
Share of general government	1,9	1,5	-1,0	-0,6	-0,5	0,1
T o t a l	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
National income (\$ '000 million at current prices and exchange rates)	40,1	90,7	(39,7)	76,5	21,7	49,1

	Netherlands		Belgium		Luxembourg	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	1957	1966
Compensation of employees	56,7	→ 66,3	55,9	→ 63,2	58,6	→ 63,7
Personal incomes from property and entrepreneurship	33,2	→ 26,9	41,1	→ 35,4	33,4	→ 29,7
Share of corporations	10,7	→ 7,5	4,5	→ 4,6	8,0	→ 3,9
Share of general government	-0,6	-0,7	-1,5	-3,2	0	2,7
T o t a l	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
National income (\$ '000 million at current prices and exchange rates)	7,6	17,0	8,4	14,4	0,3	0,5

(a) Excluding the Saar and West Berlin.

T A B L E X I I

TOTAL POPULATION

LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

1966

'000

	Total population	Labour force employed	Wage and salary earners
GERMANY (FR)	59 638	26 977	21 870
FRANCE	49 400	20 040	15 093
ITALY	51 961	19 157	12 466
NETHERLANDS	12 455	4 548 (a)	3 733 (a)
BELGIUM	9 528	3 669	2 998
LUXEMBOURG (b)	333	139	102
EEC	183 315	74 530	56 262
UNITED KINGDOM	54 895	25 955	24 201
USA	196 920	76 051	71 805
JAPAN	98 920	48 180	28 730

(a) In '000 full-time workers

(b) 1965.

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